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NOTES AND REVIEWS

The End of the War. By WALTER EDWARD WEYL. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1918. 323 pages.

The book is an appeal to America to assume leadership in diplomacy, to eliminate imperialistic elements from the demands of our Allies, and to attempt a settlement based on internationalism.

Mr. Weyl reviews our spirit of pacifism in the early days of the war; the conversion of America; the real spirit of our war against militarism; the attitude of French, English, Italian imperialists for spoiling the enemy; the sacred egoism of Italy in her hopes of expansion and conquest; the position of America as the great arbiter among the nations; the need of unification and crystallization of a mass of diverse elements in the various countries; the war beneath the war in Russia; the identity of the German people and the German Government as opponents of democracy; the impossibility of a return to the status quo; the failure of most of the "guaranties" entered into by diplomats before the war; the formation of a Grand Alliance based upon the principles of internationalism with special reference to economic and trade relations after the war. Among the obstacles to internationalism Mr. Weyl mentions the State Idea, which would suppress nationalities and the Nationality Idea which would dissolve states.

The book closes with a chapter relating to the Peace Conference and the conditions following it. After this war all nations must avoid becoming imperialistic again. All great industries must be nationalized. "The final war for democracy will begin after the war. It will be a wider conflict than that which now rages and the alignment will be by classes and interests rather than by nations. It will be a war which will be waged until separate interests within each nation are completely extinguished;" only then will the world have been made safe for democracy.

C. E. S.

Court and Diplomacy in Austria and Germany. What I Know.
By COUNTESS OLGA LEUTRUM. Fisher Unwin, London,
Adelph Terrace, 1918. 287 pp.

The book is addressed especially to the Russians for whom Countess Leutrum had inherited from her mother a deep admiration. She also thinks that of all the Allies "Russia most needs

enlightenment as to the true and intimate causes of this war and the long treacherous preparations of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Her father was a Hungarian and in the diplomatic service, so she grew up in an atmosphere saturated with international politics. She accompanied her father, who was Austro-Hungarian Minister to Holland, to the first Peace Conference at the Hague. Here she came in close contact with the political movements of the great European countries and she convinced herself that the Central Powers were opposed to the principles of durable peace which the Entente nations were so anxious to see established.

Upon the death of her father she spent some time within the German Empire. Here she was held in the greatest suspicion for her pro-Russian and anti-German sentiments. Later she took up her residence in Russia. She closes her volume with a final appeal to Russia to throw off the German yoke and to rise better and greater than before.

C. E. S.

The Rebuilding of Europe. By DAVID JAYNE HILL. New York, The Century Company, 1917. 289 pp.

David Jayne Hill, a diplomat of experience and a historian, is unusually well qualified to discuss *The Rebuilding of Europe*. After a historic survey, he sets forth the conditions existing in the different states in order to show that nations in their "economic imperialism," the real cause of the Great War, are tribal not international in thought. This fact must be taken into account when discussing reconstruction plans. A purely political organization, such as a superstate which armed force implies, would be resisted by all nations, since no state is willing to give up any of its "inherent rights." Modern nations, before forming an international organization, must rid themselves of their "heritage of evil," the traditional belief that the sovereignty of a state is synonymous with supreme power. When the states, which are really business corporations, are willing to accept the principles of universal justice which are extended to individuals within democracies, the details for a league of peace will be easily formulated.

M. T. M.

Democracy and Diplomacy. By ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P. London, Methuen and Company. 1915. 194 pp.

A study of the question of democratic control in England. The writer, a member of Parliament, voices his protest against